Gazette of the United States.

A *NATIONAL PAPER*, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 34, *NORTH FIFTH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 72 of Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1793. [Whole No. 394.]

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1793.

WHEREAS foreigners holding Stock in the Bank of the United States may prefer receiving their Dividends in Europe, to receiving them in America,

RESOLVED, That any proprietor of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States residing in Europe, shall be entitled to receive either in London or in Amsterdam, the half yearly dividends which may be declared thereon—in London at the rate of one pound sterling for every four hundred and forty-five cents, or in Amsterdam at the rate of one guilder current money for every forty cents and four mills—the dividend declared in January of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of July following—and the dividend declared in July of each year, to be paid in London or in Amsterdam on the second Monday of January following.

PROVIDED, That every such Proprietor (previous to the declaring of any Dividend, so to be paid in London or in Amsterdam) shall give authentic notice to the President and Directors of the Bank at which of the said Cities he will receive the said Dividend.

By the President and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Cashier.*

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of }

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

☞ *The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their Newspapers for the space of 2 months.*

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.

A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *cp2m*

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED

FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,

THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fireplaces.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fireplaces. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. *cp2m*

Just published,

By H. & P. Rice,

No. 50, MARKET-STREET,

THE *SYSTEM* OF

Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the

DEBATES *of* CONGRESS.

*** *Representation having been made, that the shortness of the period, limited for the Subscription, has deprived many gentlemen at a distance, of an opportunity of sending in their names;—the Editor, in order to accommodate them, and to render this publication more extensively useful, has determined not to raise the price to a Dollar and half (as intended) before the fifteenth of March;—making however a discrimination, in favor of the actual Subscribers, by printing their copies on superfine Royal writing paper. A few remaining copies of this kind will be delivered to the earliest of the non-subscribing purchasers, at the same price as those on the common printing paper. viz.* One Dollar, *in marbled covers; neatly bound,* a French Crown.

Jan. 26. 4t

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for sale.*

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the United States.

CONCLUSION OF

An ACT concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 24. AND be it further enacted, That the master, or other person having the command or charge of any ship or vessel, recorded in pursuance of this act, shall on entry of such ship or vessel, produce the certificate of such record, to the collector of the district, where she shall be so entered; in failure of which, the said ship or vessel shall not be entitled to the privileges of a vessel, recorded as aforesaid: Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to make it necessary to record, a second time, any ship or vessel, which shall have been recorded, pursuant to the act, hereby in part repealed; but such recording shall be of the like force and effect, as is made, pursuant to this act.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the fees and allowances, for the several services to be performed, pursuant to this act, and the distribution of the same, shall be as follows, to wit: For the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, of one hundred tons, and under, one cent per ton; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel above one hundred, and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for the admeasurement of every ship or vessel, above two hundred tons, two hundred cents: for every certificate of registry or record, two hundred cents; for every endorsement upon a certificate of registry or record, one hundred cents; and for taking every bond required by this act, twenty-five cents. The whole amount of which fees shall be received, and accounted for, by the collector, or, at his option, by the naval officer, where there is one; and where there is a collector, naval officer, and surveyor, shall be equally divided, monthly, between the said officers; and where there is no naval officer, two thirds to the collector, and the other third to the surveyor; and where there is only a collector, he shall receive the whole amount thereof; and where there is more than one surveyor in any district, each of them shall receive his proportionable part of such fees, as shall arise in the port, for which he is appointed: Provided always, that, in all cases, where the tonnage of any ship or vessel shall be ascertained by any person appointed for that purpose, such person shall be paid a reasonable compensation therefor, out of the fees aforesaid, before any distribution thereof, as aforesaid. And every collector, and naval officer, and every surveyor, who shall reside at a port, where there is no collector, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept, in some conspicuous part of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees, demandable by this act.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That every collector, or officer, who shall knowingly make, or be concerned in making, any false register or record, or shall knowingly grant, or be concerned in granting, any false certificate of registry or record of, or for any ship or vessel, or other false document whatsoever, touching the same, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or who shall designedly take any other, or greater fees, than are by this act allowed, or who shall receive any voluntary reward or gratuity, for any of the services performed, pursuant thereto; and every surveyor, or other person appointed to measure any ship or vessel, who shall wilfully deliver to any collector, or naval officer, a false description of such ship or vessel, to be registered or recorded, shall, upon conviction of any such neglect, or offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars, and be rendered incapable of serving in any office of trust or profit, under the United States; and if any person or persons, authorized and required by this act, in respect to his or their office or offices, to perform any act or thing, required to be done or performed, pursuant to any of the provisions of this act, shall wilfully neglect to do or perform the same, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, such person or persons shall, on being duly convicted thereof, if not subject to the penalty and disqualification aforesaid, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars for the first offence, and a like sum for the second offence, and shall, thenceforth, be rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That if any certificate of registry, or record, shall be fraudulently or knowingly used for any ship or vessel, not then actually entitled to the benefit thereof, according to the true intent of this act, such ship or vessel shall be forfeited to the United States, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation, to any of the matters, herein required to be verified, such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and penalties, as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury; and that if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter, or falsify any certificate, register, record, or other document, mentioned, described or authorized, in and by this act, such person, or persons, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That all the penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred, for offences against this act, shall and may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, in such courts, and be disposed of, in such manner as any penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred, for offences against the act, intituled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by laws on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," may legally be sued for, prosecuted, recovered and disposed of: Provided always, That if any officer entitled to a part, or share of any such penalty, or forfeiture, shall be necessary, as a witness, on the trial for such penalty or forfeiture, such officer may be a witness upon the said trial; but in such case, he shall not receive, nor be entitled to any part or share of the said penalty or forfeiture; and the part or share, to which he would otherwise have been entitled, shall accrue to the United States.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of March next, this act shall be in full force and effect; and so much of the act, intituled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," as comes within the purview of this act, shall, after the said last day of March, be repealed.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, DECEMBER 31, 1792.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

JOHN FENNO,

BEING a lover of new fashions, or rather having a great dislike to old fashions that are founded on folly, I observe with great pleasure that we are like to drop the old hackney'd fashion of calling every man Mister or Master, when we speak or write to him. Many years have passed since Master has ceased to be a mark of distinction—for it is equally common among servants as among their masters. The word Citizen has been proposed as a substitute for Mister; but with great deference to their wisdoms who are making the change, I think this title for general use is somewhat exceptionable. The word CITIZEN, which originated in Rome, was not formerly understood as conveying the idea of Equality. The Noble and Patrician in Rome, was not less a Citizen than the Plebeian, though their respective ranks in society were very different; and between you and me, it has been suspected that our young Nobility, called *Cincinnati*, are desirous to introduce this antient title, with the hope that it may hereafter serve to cover antient orders or distinctions. The title Citizen is not a good substitute for Mister, because it cannot be generally prefixed even to the names of respectable persons. How should we address a man just arrived from England or Ireland? He is not a Citizen—and we cannot with any sort of propriety call him Master. Suppose the man to be addressed was just arrived from Spain or Portugal, the difficulty would not be removed. The subject of those kingdoms is not a Citizen, nor is he a free man, and to call him a slave, might possibly accord with truth, but not with good manners.

If the substitute for Mister is to be considered as a mark of affection, perhaps we shall find that BROTHER is more proper than Citizen, for it may fairly be applied to men of any country; and this mode of address is already adopted by the Savages, who are perfectly free. It must however be admitted, that by the indiscriminate use of the appellation Brother, we lose the name by which we now distinguish a near and generally a dear relation. It may also be admitted that the title Brother cannot well be applied to more than half of the species.

I am ready to declare that I do not admire flattering titles, nor titles which cannot be in general use without the risque of giving offence or departing from truth; and for this reason, I would submit the propriety of using the title BIPED instead of Mister. This title is perfectly simple; it fits people of every country; it is male or female; it is not of aristocratic origin; it may easily be abbreviated on the face of a letter; and while it fully accords with truth, it can never bear the suspicion of flattery. At present there are cases in which, for the sake of greater respect, we vary the common address. Thus, instead of Sir, we say Dear Sir. In like manner, when the new title shall be adopted, instead of Biped J. P. we may say, Biped Citizen J. P.—But as every body knows that J. P. is a Biped and a Citizen, it may be questioned whether either of those appellations, those pleonasms, those truisms, can be of any use prefixed to his name on the face of a letter, or in common parlence. Certainly they are of no use—and after we shall have indulged in a variety of whims, we may possibly discover that the most proper and dignified form of address is that which was in use among the antients, and is in common use among a very respectable class of people in this State—we shall be satisfied with calling people by their proper names.

ATTICUS.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE ſun diſpenſes only life and light—but the moon is chiefly uſeful to light drunkards home—and what havoc it makes with our intellects. It is ſtrange, but no leſs true than ſtrange, that my brain is, every new moon, a perfect whirligig. I ſee ſights, I hear oracles—I dream dreams, I foretell dreadful things—I am in a paroxyſm for two or three days, and my family think it prudent to watch me during all the term of the fit I will not tell you how much I have ſuffered on theſe occaſions. The blue devils, I declare on my conſcience, are worſe than the black—for the latter only tempt the mind with ſinful pleaſures, or inflict puniſhments on the human bodies by pinching, thruſting up thorns into the fleſh, or by tooth-achs or gouts, or rheumatiſms. But the blue devils make themſelves at home in the brain, and there they light their infernal fires. I hope I have ſuffered enough to expiate my ſins in this world. However, my family have found ſome relief for themſelves as well as for me, by a very fortunate expedient. They offer me at the beginning of the fit, pen, ink and paper. I retire to a room, and there I ſit and ſcribble alone—and what do you think I write about. Politics, Sir, nothing but politics—and all my madneſs runs off into paragraphs againſt the heads of departments—the exciſe—the aſſumption—the bank, &c. I foam at the mouth—howl and cut capers—and then I ſcribble away about the corruption of our government, the ſpeculations of men in Congreſs, the abominable dark deſigns againſt liberty—and then I cut and ſlaſh the old Tories, and Ariſtocrats and Lordlings. Sometimes my madneſs runs into prophecy. I ſee our government turning into a monarchy, I ſee the golden throne of a deſpot. I ſee the crowd coming to beg the honor of ſlipping their necks into the nooſes of the halters which hang, as thick as girths and cruppers in a ſaddlers ſhop, round the throne. But this monarchy raving is not frequent: It happens very like the ſpring tides, only when the moon has more than ordinary influence. Thus, Sir, after ſcribbling a whole day, perhaps two, my frenzy gets all upon paper, except ſo much as to induce my ſending my paragraphs to the preſs, and then I am ſurpriſed to ſee them from time to time coming out in print. During my lucid intervals, I forget all I have written, and therefore I am not able to prevent the publication. But my mind begins to reproach me. I ſee that I do miſchief—a certain Gazette is filled with my ravings, and the paſſions of the people are kindled againſt the National Government. What ſhall I do? Being mad while I write ſeditious and libellous pieces, the moon is more to blame than I am. Whether the printer be in his right mind to inſert ſuch incoherent and groundleſs ſlander of the government, I know not. Poor man, I fear he is as much a lunatic as I am myſelf.

I take this method to give the country notice, that as I cannot help my diſeaſe, it will be the fault of ſober people if they ſuffer themſelves to be deluded by my ſuggeſtions.

PETER CRACKBRAIN.

Foreign Affairs.

From Paris papers brought by the Suffrein Packet, arrived at New-York the 28th ult. from l'Orient, after 60 days paſſage.

PARIS, November 16.

THE commiſſaries of the priſons have reported, that among the number of priſoners, there are nine forgers of falſe aſſignats.

Juſt publiſhed—The Geography of France, deſcribing according to the new mode of diviſions, departments, &c.

In this judicious work is laid down the limits of every department, the mines, minerals, and other natural curioſities of France, the manners, cuſtoms of the people, &c. with a ſummary of the origin and progreſs of the preſent revolution; an account of the decreaſe of monarchy, and oppreſſion in that empire, and the introduction and progreſs of the Rights of Man.

Copy of a letter from General Labourdonnaye, read in the National Convention.

"I announce to you, Citizens, that my advance guard will this day march for Anvers, through Termonde, and that it will arrive there to-morrow, or at fartheſt the day after. The citadel will ſurrender the ſame day to the army of the French Republic, under my command. The inhabitants of Anvers are armed, the cockade is there very numerous, and there remains in the citadel only five or ſix hundred men, and ſome ſick. The Auſtrians have ſent off in boats the greateſt part of their proviſions; my advanced guard has intercepted ſome of them, laden with grain and ammunition, at Tirlemont; but, notwithſtanding all our diligence, they are too far advanced for us to have it in our power to capture the whole convoy. I have ſent ſome battalions to occupy Bruges & Oſtend, by which means the Northern Army will be in poſſeſſion of the maritime parts of all Auſtrian Flanders. "LABOURDONNAYE."

VIENNA, October 27.

Though it be decided that the war againſt France ſhall be continued next year, and immediate ſums wanted, which cannot return again into the hereditary ſtates, the emperor has reſolved not to tax the provinces, nor to demand any ſubſidy. The Aulic council of war has already made contracts for conſiderable deliveries of proviſions.

The artillery which ſerved in the ſiege of Belgrade, is already ranged on the glacis of Vienna, to be tranſported to the combined army.

The hereditary ſtates of the empire, have engaged to furniſh the emperor 40,000 recruits the levies of which are to commence with the month of November.

LONDON, November 14.

Van der Noot is now in London, but for what expreſs purpoſe is not known.

We ſhall certainly do credit to the French Generals, as we promiſed, in praiſing the bravery of their conduct in the late action before Mons, which was one of the moſt bloody and well fought battles that modern times can furniſh us an example of. Indeed it is the only action of conſequence which has happened during the preſent war

The French Generals and ſoldiers have gained themſelves immortal military honors in this action; not that the Auſtrians, perhaps, deſerve it leſs than their opponents, for both parties fought moſt bravely; but the French were more in numbers, and their artillery, perhaps the fineſt in Europe was much better ordered.

What may be the event of this battle it is impoſſible to foretell, but we have too much reaſon to apprehend that the whole country of Brabant will become a conqueſt to the French. It will not however be puſillanimouſly delivered up, for we are given to underſtand, that the Duke de Saxe Teſchen was determined to diſpute every inch of ground with the French, and accordingly had taken a ſtrong poſt at La Halle, two leagues only from Bruſſels, where he intended to make another ſtand.

Neither Mons nor Tournay are places of any ſtrength, nor were they capable of making reſiſtance. Both places have been long ſince diſmantled of their fortifications.

Mons, which is ſituated 26 miles S. E. of Bruſſels, was diſmantled in the year 1748, after being reſtored by the French at the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle.

Tournay was diſmantled of its fortifications in 1745, while it was in poſſeſſion of the French, who took it after the famous battle of Fontenoy. This city was alſo reſtored to the Auſtrians at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The only places of ſtrength in the Auſtrian Netherlands, are Namur and Luxemburgh; the latter is deemed impregnable, though the fortifications are ſmall.

The French have not totally baniſhed all ideas of Heaven and Hell, for a letter from General Wimſden concludes thus, "may the Devil run away with me."

A cheeſe has been made as a preſent for his Majeſty, at North Leach Bean, in Cheſhire, it is near fourteen hundred weight, and nine yards in circumference.

It is reported, that the Duke de Angouleme, the Count d'Artois' eldeſt ſon, a youth of about 17, has been killed in a duel by a Colonel in the army.

A matrimonial alliance, it is preſumed, from ſome preſages, is intended between ſome of the Royal Couſins: i. e. the King's youngeſt children and the Duke of Glouceſter's ſon and daughter.

Mr. Erſkine means to exert his abilities in defence of Thomas Paine; ſeveral of his friends, Lord Loughboro' in particular, are ſaid to have endeavoured to diſſuade him from it; but his reſolution appears fixed.

On the 17th of October was married at Bourdeaux, in France, the Right. Hon. the Earl of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Hoy, of Dublin. This lady is daughter of Mr. Hoy, a ſtationer, of that city. His Lordſhip touching at Bourdeaux, in his elegant yacht, ſaw Miſs Hoy at the houſe of a merchant to whom he had letters of credit—Her charms were found powerful enough to ſecure her the firſt Counteſs's Coronet in England.—The preſent Earl of Shrewſbury is premier Earl of England, and poſſeſſes a clear eſtate of eleven thouſand per annum.

The faſhion of *cropping* is become extremely prevalent among the ladies. The lovely Rutland's Dutcheſs took the lead; the example was irreſiſtable, and now,

"*Thoſe treſſes which Venus might deem as a favor,*
Fall a victim at once to an outlandiſh ſhaver,
Who his ſciſſars applies with as little remorſe,
As a Fox-hunter crops both his dogs and his horſe."

DUBLIN, November 15.

TRIAL AT KILMAINHAM.

John Lynam and Francis Potain, for aſſaulting a ſheriff's officer in the execution of his duty, and reſcuing the ſaid Lynam of Clontarf, the ſecond of October; alſo, for a riot and aſſault on Dennis Maden.

This trial diſcloſed a ſubject worthy the ſerious attention of government. It appeared, in the courſe of it, that a colony of French Jacobins have taken up their quarters at Clontarf, and are laboring, by every art and induſtry, to inſpire the townſmen with diſaffection to the laws and conſtitution of the country.

On this occaſion, Potain, a Frenchman, aided by ſeven or eight other foreigners, raiſed a mob and reſcued Lynam out of the hands of the bailiff, (who had arreſted him for debt) and carried him off in triumph, exclaiming "Vive la Republique Francoiſe!"

They were found guilty, and the Court in paſſing ſentence, reprobated their conduct with very becoming ſeverity; obſerving, that having found an aſylum in this well regulated country, from the diſtraction of their own, it would become them, inſtead of preaching tumults and ſedition, to have exhibited a grateful and willing ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land.

That they were miſtaken in thinking, that the maſs of this people were not too deeply impreſſed with the bleſſings of our free and admirable conſtitution, to be tainted by ſuch frantic doctrines; and that they ſhould be taught practically within the walls of the priſon, that genuine liberty was beſt conſulted by chaſtiſing licentiouſneſs.

To be impriſoned for three months, to pay ten marks, and to give ſecurity for their good behavior for three years.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 28.

The Bill to authorize a Loan in the Notes or Certificates of the ſeveral States which, on a final Settlement of Accounts ſhall have a Balance due to them from the United States---having been read the third time---the Queſtion, ſhall the Bill paſs? *was put by the* Speaker:

Mr. Page having moved the previous queſtion, ſaid, that in conſequence of his averſion to waſte the time of the Houſe, which he always regarded as precious, he generally waited for the queſtion, without troubling the Houſe with his reaſons for his vote; always ſatisfied, if what occurred to him in ſupport of it was offered by any other member, who might be better heard and underſtood;—but that, when the names of the voters were to be held up to the public view, and when the vote he meant to give had been repreſented, by ſome members for whom he had the higheſt reſpect, as injurious to public creditors, as retroſpective, and therefore unconſtitutional in its operation, he thought himſelf bound to endeavour to juſtify his vote.

If the creditors, Mr. Speaker, who are the object of the bill before you, were, by the amendment, excluded from an application to their debtor; or, were the general government the only body to whom they could look for payment or common juſtice, I would moſt ſcrupulouſly avoid interfering with their claims; or did the bill extend its influence to all the creditors of the ſtates impartially, I might liſten to ſome objections which have been made to a diſcrimination, ſaid to be produced by the amendment. But, Sir, granting all that has been objected to have its full force, I only find, that ſuch creditors of creditor ſtates (for no others are to be benefited by this bill) as may not be able to eſtabliſh their claims founded on a ſpeculation, which was grounded on a ſuppoſition that this bill would paſs, without the amendment now propoſed, will only be left where they are; and where, in my opinion, they ought to be left, that is, to look to their orignal contract; and I do not contribute to ſeduce them from their attachment to their ſtate and from their reliance on its plighted faith. I wiſh not to ſee them deluded into an acceptance of four per cent. intereſt from the general, government of the United States, inſtead of ſix from their reſpective ſtates, which, I believe, are willing and able to comply with their engagements. But, Sir, if I were even an advocate for the aſſumption, and for the complicated funding ſyſtem, I ſhould vote for the amendment, now propoſed; becauſe I think with my colleagues, Madiſon and Giles, and the member from Maryland, Mercer, that it is not only well calculated to prevent an improper ſcramble amongſt ſpeculators for the ſuppoſed benefit of the bill, but is proper to reſcue the members of Congreſs from temptation as well as from ſuſpicion of ſpeculating on their own laws. I therefore think, Sir, I can honeſtly and conſcientiouſly vote for the amendment.

Whilſt I am up, ſaid Mr. Page, I will take the liberty of remarking, that thoſe gentlemen who ſo loudly and warmly replied to the member from Maryland, and ſuppoſed they were vindicating the honor of the Houſe, in my opinion were greatly miſtaken: their conduct tended to check free debate and bold inveſtigation, and their remarks reſpecting newſpaper information, might be a dangerous check to the freedom of the preſs.

What avails, ſaid he, the declaration of our conſtitution, reſpecting the freedom of the preſs, if it may be reſtrained by the conduct of members in either Houſe of Congreſs? And, ſurely, it may be reſtrained by ſuch remarks as have been ſo warmly made by members here, merely on a member's ſtating information in his place, and refering to newſpapers for further confirmation; bold muſt be the printer, and on a broad baſis of a large ſubſcription muſt he ſtand, who can repeat information ſo ſeverely quoted in this Houſe. The honor of the Houſe can never be vindicated by ſuch expreſſions; on the contrary, they may lead our conſtituents to ſuppoſe, that at leaſt paſſions prevail here, and animoſities exiſt, which ought to have no place amongſt us; and, indeed, ſuch conduct may tend directly to produce conſequences of a ſerious nature to members concerned in debate.

(Debate to be continued.)

WEDNESDAY, January 30.

In committee of the whole—on the bill to amend the act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts——Mr. Steele in the chair.

The motion offered by Mr. White, the purport of which is,—to amend the firſt ſection, by ſtriking out what relates to the Director of the Mint, and inſerting a clauſe which provides for the appointment of an officer to be denominated *the Director of Patents*,—was further conſidered.

Mr. Livermore objecting to the *form* of the amendment as indirectly providing for a new eſtabliſhment,

Mr. White withdrew his motion, and offered the following, in ſubſtance, in lieu of it.

That an office ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of granting patents, veſting in the authors of uſeful inventions and diſcoveries the excluſive right to their inventions and diſcoveries. Said office to be under the direction of an officer to be denominated

Mr. Livermore ſaid, he liked this motion becauſe it brought the object directly before the committee. This object, however, he diſliked; it ſounded like a proviſion for granting dollars per annum; a ſound which he was always averſe to. He was altogether in favour of devolving the buſineſs on ſome officer already appointed;—the Secretary of State he mentioned as a proper officer to ſuperintend this buſineſs.

Mr. Page ſaid he ſhould not agree to the amendment if he thought a ſalary would be the conſequence. He ſuppoſed that proviſion might be made for the officer without recurring to a ſalary; he alluded to fees from the patentees.—He objected to devolving the buſineſs on the officer of the Mint, or of the Secretary of State, as interfering with the eſſential duties of thoſe officers; and though the gentlemen at preſent in thoſe offices are abundantly qualified to execute the duty, yet it may happen that perſons may hold thoſe appointments at ſome future time, not qualified for this particular ſervice.

Mr. Murray obſerved, that the amendment contemplated, the appointment of *one* officer only, and that to be fixed at the ſeat of government. He ſuggeſted ſeveral conſiderations in favor of inveſting the Judges of the Diſtrict Courts with the power of granting patents in the ſeveral ſtates, for the greater accommodation of the citizens, and the more extenſive encouragement of genius.—He was in favor of giving greater facility to the iſſuing of patents, than has hitherto been conſidered as adviſable.

Mr. White ſaid he thought the gentleman's idea would not do, as patents might be iſſued in the different parts or extremes of the Union for the ſame invention.

Mr. Murray ſaid that he conceived a remedy for this inconvenience might eaſily be deviſed.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, that one great objection to the preſent mode of obtaining patents was, the great delay and expence incurred by the applicants in being obliged to wait till the officers now empowered to decide on applications, could find leiſure, from the ſpecial duties of their offices, to attend to them.—With reſpect to devolving the duty on the Judges, he hoped that would not be done; as it would be found, judging from the engagements of the Diſtrict Judge of Pennſylvania, that they could not poſſibly attend to the buſineſs.

Mr. Baldwin objected generally to any amendment which ſhould provide for the inſtitution of a new department. His opinion was, that no office ſhould be created till there was an abſolute neceſſity for it.—He entered into a brief conſideration of the ſubject, and attempted to ſhew that the buſineſs might with eaſe and conveniency be attended to by ſome officer already appointed.

Mr. Williamſon, adverting to the principles of the bill, ſaid it was an imitation of the patent ſyſtem of Great Britain; that the proviſions were ſuch as would circumſcribe the duties of the deciding officer within very narrow limits; the ſettlement of diſputes ariſing from conteſted claims, will devolve on referees altogether.—He was decidedly oppoſed to erecting a new department—expence to the government would be the inevitable conſequence.

The queſtion on Mr. White's motion was negatived.

Mr. Murray then moved to ſtrike out "Director of the Mint," and to inſert the name of the Diſtrict Judge in which the party applying for the patent reſides. The reaſon, he obſerved, which induced him to make this motion was, the total diſſimilarity between the circumſtances of this country and thoſe of Great Britain, where it is thought eſſential to have but one officer to iſſue patents. That country is one entire kingdom—iſſuing patents is a prerogative buſineſs—London is one great mart of genius, enterprize and profit; which makes it a proper center to attract every man who means to profit by his inventions. In this country, there are fifteen governments, ſovereign in themſelves for certain purpoſes; the citizens are generally ſituated at a great diſtance from the ſeat of government; the expence and inconveniency of coming from the remote parts of the Union, to take out patents, operate as a great diſcouragement to men of genius in low or mediam circumſtances.—The only objection which had been urged againſt the propoſition, is that ariſing from conflicting patents being iſſued.—This difficulty he thought could be obviated; patents are matters of record; this would afford the means of detection, but if ſome partial inconveniencies ſhould aaiſe, they would be more than counterbalanced by the facility afforded to the citizens to obtain what, in this country, they have an undoubted right to---the benefits of their inventions.

Mr. Williamſon offered a few objections to this motion, the queſtion on which being taken, it was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, "Director of the Mint" was ſtruck out, and *Secretary of State* inſerted.

Mr. White moved an amendment by way of proviſo, the purport of which is, to preclude the inventor of an *improvement* to a machine from uſing the original invention, or the author of the original machine from uſing the improvement. This motion, after ſome oppoſition, was agreed to.

Mr. Williamſon moved an amendment to the ſecond ſection, which provides that the requiſite oath, or affirmation, may be taken before any Judge of the United States, or of any particular ſtate, or any perſon authorized to adminiſter an oath in the place where the applicant reſides.—Agreed to.

Mr. Williamſon propoſed another amendment, which ſhould veſt a diſcretionary power in the officer to diſpenſe with the production of a model when he ſhould think proper.——Agreed to.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion of the bill, as far as the 7th ſection—they then roſe and reported progreſs, and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, February 4.

The petition of George Feachem was read, praying compenſation for ſupplies furniſhed during the late war—referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The petition of Timothy Bradley, was read, and referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury. This petition is for an adjuſtment of his accounts as a deputy commiſſary of purchaſes during the late war.

The memorial of Rawleigh Downham, was read, praying a ſettlement of his account and payment of a balance due to him for ſervices as a captain in the 3d Georgia regument of the late continental army.

The bill entitled An act to amend the act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, was brought in, engroſſed, the blanks therein filled up, and the bill paſſed. The fee for a patent is ſet at thirty dollars; for every copy ſheet of 100 words, twenty cents; for every copy of a drawing two dollars. The title of the bill was altered to the following, *An act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpoſe.*

A report of the ſecretary of the treaſury, on the petition of Alexander Contee Hanſon was read. Mr. Mercer then offered a reſolution, the purport of which is, to direct the ſecretary of the treaſury to adjuſt and ſettle the claim of the petitioner, as one of the judges appointed by the general government, to ſettle a controverſy between the State of South Carolina and Georgia, and that he be paid at the ſame rate per diem, as the members of Congreſs, This reſolution after ſome debate, was referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. W. Smith laid the following motions on the table. Firſt, that a committee be appointed on the part of the Houſe, to join a committee of the Senate, to direct the mode of counting the ballots for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, on Wedneſday next.

The other for the appointment of a committee to prepare and report a bill, fixing the ſalaries of theſe officers, as the term of the preſent proviſion expires the 4th March next.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the treaſury, containing a ſtatement referring to the laſt of the reſolutions brought forward by Mr. Giles, relative to the deficiencies and ſums of public money not accounted for---200 copies was ordered to be printed.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair, the bill reccived from the Senate, entitled An act reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons eſcaping from the ſervice of maſters, was taken into conſideration. This bill was read through by the chairman, and then diſcuſſed in paragraphs. The committee made one verbal amendment to the bill, and proceeded thro' the ſeveral ſections.

Mr. Moore then moved an anendment to this purport, That in all caſes in which the perſons fleeing from the ſervice of maſters, ſhall be a negro or mulatto held to labor for life, perſons harboring or concealing ſuch fugitive, ſhall pay a fine of —— dollars: This motion occaſioned ſome debate and was diſagreed to; the committee then roſe and reported the bill with the amendment, which was agreed to by the houſe.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

The bill in favor of Thomas Wiſhart was diſcuſſed in committee of the whole, Mr. Key in the chair, reported without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed.

A petition from John Downes, praying compenſation for military ſervices, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A committee was appointed to bring in a bill to fix the ſalaries of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, purſuant to the motion of Mr. W. Smith, laid on the table yeſterday.

A committee was alſo appointed to join a committee of the Senate, to count the ballots for Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States on Wedneſday next.

A bill to exonerate the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes from the charge of a re-ſurvey of their lands, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair—the bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed.

The bill reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and perſons who eſcape from the ſervice of maſters, was read the third time, and paſſed with amendments—ayes 48, noes 7.

The report of a ſelect committee on the petition of W. and J. Sims, was taken into conſideration in committee of the whole.—Mr. Steele in the Chair.—The report was agreed to, and the Houſe ordered a bill to be brought in.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of Jacob Bell was alſo conſidered in committee of the whole; the committee reſolved that the prayer of the petition ought to be granted—this reſolution was agreed to by the Houſe—and a bill ordered to be reported.

In committee of the whole——On the reſolution for granting half pay for ſeven years to the widows and orphans of the officers of the army of the United States, which have been killed ſince the fourth day of June, 1784, or which may hereafter be killed in the ſervice.—The committee ſtruck out June 1784, and reported the reſolution with this amendment; the Houſe agreed to the report. The reſolution was further amended, by ſtriking out "7 years"—leaving the term blank; a committee was then appointed to report a bill.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the Houſe, that they have conſidered the bill authorizing a loan in the notes or certificates of the ſeveral States, to which a balance ſhall be due on a final ſettlement of accounts—and have reſolved, that they do not concur in ſaid bill. The Secretary alſo informed the Houſe, that the Senate inſiſt on their amendment to the bill to regulate claims to invalid penſions, diſagreed to by the Houſe—and deſire a conference with the Houſe on the ſubject.

Another meſſage from the Senate, informed the Houſe that they have concurred in the foreign intercourſe bill—and in the amendment of the Houſe to the bill reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, &c.

A committee of conference was appointed, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Giles and Boudinot.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Murray in the chair—The bill to compenſate H. E. Lutterloh, was taken up—reported without amendment, and ordered to be engroſſed.

A bill to compenſate Alex. C. Hanſon, was twice read, and committed.

A bill to authorize the adjuſtment of the claim of Joſeph Henderſon, was conſidered, in committee of the whole—agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed.

Adjourned.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6.

Monday laſt, the Bill which paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, authorizing a Loan of the Balances which ſhall be due on a final Settlement of Accounts, from the United States to individual States, was negatived in the Senate—17 to 11.

The Supreme Court of the United States opened on Monday laſt. Several cauſes which involve points of great importance were called over, and aſſigned to different days of the preſent week for argument. Yeſterday the Court appointed to hear the Attorney-General of the United States, on the intereſting queſtion—Whether the Supreme Court can take cognizance of actions againſt a State, at the ſuit of one or more individuals of another State?

Further accounts by the French Packet ſtate, that on the 13th November, Gen. Dumourier gained a compleat victory over the rear guard of the Auſtrian army—the day previous to his entering Bruſſels.

The following obſervations of that great and enlightened patriot and ſtateſman, Mr. Pitt, the preſent prime Miniſter of Great-Britain, are worthy of the attention of every friend to the conſtitution of the United States, and the honor and freedom of this happy country

The peculiar circumſtances to which the National proſperity is aſcribed by Mr. Pitt are, the natural induſtry and energy of the country; the improvements made in many branches of manufacture; the invention and application of machinery, by which labour has been abridged, and the great degree of credit which our merchants are enabled to obtain; to theſe he further adds, the exploring and enterpriſing ſpirit of Britons, and the conſtant accumulation of capital, which, continually increaſing at compound intereſt, acts with a velocity continually accelerated, and, in times of tranquility, has ſcarcely any limits to its operation.

"Such are the circumſtances which," ſays Mr. Pitt, "appear to me to have contributed moſt immediately to our preſent proſperity; but theſe again are connected with others yet more important.

"They are obviouſly and neceſſarily connected with the duration of peace; the continuance of which, on a ſecure and permanent footing, muſt ever be the firſt object of the foreign policy of this country. They are connected ſtill more with its internal tranquility, and with the natural effects of a free but well regulated government.

"What is it which has produced, in the laſt hundred years, ſo rapid an advance beyond what can be traced in any other period in our hiſtory? What but that, during that time, under the mild and juſt Government of the illuſtrious Princes of the family now on the Throne, a general calm has prevailed through the country, beyond what was ever before experienced; and we have alſo enjoyed, in greater purity and perfection, the benefit of thoſe original principles of our Conſtitution, which were aſcertained and eſtabliſhed by the memorable events that cloſed the century preceding. This is the great and governing cauſe, the operations of which has given ſcope and effect to all the other circumſtances.

"It is the Union of Liberty with Law, which, by raiſing a barrier equally firm againſt encroachments of power, and the violence of popular commotion, affords to property its juſt ſecurity, produces the exertion of genius and labour, the extent and ſolidity of credit, the circulation and increaſe of a capital—which forms, and upholds the national character, and ſets in motion all the ſprings which actuate the maſs of the community through all its various deſcriptions.

"The laborious induſtry of the peaſantry and yeomanry of the country; the ſkill and ingenuity of the artificer; the experiments and improvements of the wealthy proprietor of land; the bold ſpeculations and ſucceſsful adventures of the opulent merchant and enterpriſing manufacturer; theſe are all to be traced to the ſame ſource, and all derive from hence both their encouragement and their reward. On this point, therefore, let us preſerve this firſt and moſt eſſential object, and every other is in our power! Let us remember that the love of the conſtitution, though it acts as a ſort of natural inſtinct in the hearts of Engliſhmen, is ſtrengthened by reaſon and reflection: that it is a Conſtitution which we do not merely admire from traditional reverence, which we do not flatter from prejudice or habit, but which we cheriſh and value, becauſe we know that it practically ſecures the tranquility and welfare both of individuals and of the public; and provides beyond any other frame of government, for the real and uſeful ends, which form at once, the only true foundation and only rational object of all political Societies."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated the 1ſt of February, to his correſpondent in this city.

"Three days ſince, the French Packet, bearing the Cap of Liberty on her main-top-gallant-maſt head, arrived here after a paſſage of 60 days. I have been on board the Packet with a friend who perfectly underſtands the French language, and by whoſe aid, together with my own enquiries, I learned, that when Dumourier took Bruſſels, he alſo took 4000 priſoners, and the next day was joined by 1500 deſerters; cannon by hundreds, &c. and that the King of Pruſſia had declared and acknowledged the French a free and independent people;—that he has retired to Berlin, and ſwears vengeance againſt the Emigrant Princes for deceiving him, beſides demanding reimburſement for his men and expences.—All Italy, it was expected would fall immediately into the hands of the French—and that the Pope was actualiy a priſoner before the time of the Packet's ſailing.—Of theſe things however, we ſhall ſoon be able to mention further particulars."

A writer in the Albany Regiſter, ſpeaking of the Conſtitution of the United States, aſks the following queſtions:

"Have you been called upon to diſcharge the duties of the camp, in a long and tedious march from New-York to Connecticut? Have you been compelled to dance attendance in the character of jurymen, at the diſtance of five or ſix hundred miles from your homes and families? Have you been diveſted of the fruits of your labor by the collector? Have not the amendments which vociferated from Georgia to New-Hampſhire, been bro't forward and received a diſpaſſionate inveſtigation? If this is admitted, then I aſk, Whether the oppouents of the conſtitution have not forfeited every claim to your confidence, and ought not in future to be watched with all the vigilance of an eagle-eyed centinel?"

THE DAY.

IN conformity to a reſolution entered into for the celebration of the victories obtained by the Republic of France, over the combined armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, the Officers of the Militia are informed, that the Feſtival will take place on the 6th of February, (THIS DAY) being the anniverſary of the alliance with France, and are requeſted to meet at the ſtate-houſe, preciſely at two o'clock, in order to march from thence in proceſſion.

WILLIAM COATES,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.
February 2, 1793.

CIVIC FESTIVAL—*BOSTON.*

THURSDAY, the 24th January, the ſucceſſes of the French Republic in their glorious enterprize for the eſtabliſhment of Equal Liberty, were celebrated by the Citizens of Boſton with extraordinary demonſtrations of conviviality and feſtive joy.

The day was uſhered in by a ſalute of cannon from the Caſtle, and by diſcharges of Artillery in ſeveral parts of the town.—An Ox, roaſted entire, the preceding day, was paraded thro' the ſtreets, in the centre of a proceſſion of Citizens. Two carts, containing 1600 loaves of Bread, and two hogſheads of Punch, drawn by 24 horſes, were alſo in the train—Theſe articles were diſtributed to an immenſe number of Citizens aſſembled in State ſtreet.

At 2 o'clock another proceſſion was formed at the State-Houſe, which marched to Faneuil-Hall, where an elegant and ſumptuous entertainment was provided, at which 300 Citizens partook.—Citizen S. Adams, Lieut. Governor of the State, acting as *Preſident*, and Citizen Letombe, Conſul of France, as *Vice-Preſident*. After the entertainment, 18 toaſts were drank, accompanied by diſcharges of cannon.

On this occaſion, Faneuil-Hall was as beautifully decorated as the ſeaſon of the year would permit. At the weſt end, over the head of the Preſident, aroſe an Obeliſk, bearing in front the figure of Liberty, her left hand ſupporting her inſignia, and her extended right hand diſplaying "The Rights of Man"—Under her feet, the badges of Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Deſpotiſm (a crown, ſceptre, mitre, & chains) were broken in pieces—Over her head, a deſcending Cherub preſented in its right hand a wreath, as "The Reward of Virtue," and in its left hand, the Palm of Peace.—A garter annexed, emphatically expreſſed, "Thus we go to the Stars." Over the whole, the benign Eye of Providence appeared to view with approbation the ſcene, and to expreſs, "I guard the faithful."—The right ſide of the Obeliſk was diſplayed the American, and on the left the French Flags. At the entrance, an Orcheſtra was erected; its front exhibited an inſcription, "Sacred to Liberty, Juſtice and Peace," from which aroſe the figures of Fame, Peace and Juſtice: While under this aſſemblage the endearing wiſh of "Liberty and Equality," iſſued for all mankind, the extended Trumpet of Fame, pronounced a cordial Amen.

The Children from all the Schools were paraded in State-ſtreet, where each received a Cake, impreſſed with the words "Liberty and Equality."

A contribution was raiſed, and the Citizens confined for debt, liberated, to participate in the joy of the day.

Two Balloons were let off, one 25 feet high, bearing a ſcroll, on which the words "Liberty and Equality" were written.

The State-Houſe and other buildings were ſplendidly illuminated; a number of fire-works were exhibited, and an immenſe bonfire on Copps-Hill, concluded the civic feſtive ſcene.

The great ſucceſſes of our Allies were alſo celebrated in ſeveral of the towns in the neighborhood of Boſton—and in Providence, (R. I.) Norwich (Connecticut) Portſmouth (N. H.) &c. &c.

The National Convention has pardoned the inhabitants of Longwy, whoſe houſes were, by a decree of the Legiſlative Aſſembly, to be pulled down. The city of Verdun is to be called Beanrepaire, in honor of their late governor, who, when the Auſtrians attacked the town, ſeeing that the inhabitants would not take up arms in defence of their walls; and his garriſon being inſufficient, he aſſembled the officers of the diſtrict and municipality, reproached them for their cowardice and treachery; and having given to his military officers proper diſpoſitions for evacuating the town and citadel, with the garriſon, he declared, that having always ſerved his country with zeal and honor, he rather choſe to die than give room to any contrary ſuſpicions—and ſo ſaying, he ſhot himſelf; his brave ſoldiers made their way through the enemy's line, carrying with them the corpſe of their worthy commander, which the aſſembly ordered to be depoſited in the Pantheon. [*For. Pa.*]

When it is conſidered what would be the fate of a country, ſhould its patriots deſtroy themſelves when unſucceſsful—it is difficult to account for the principle on which the leaders of the French revolution decreed public honors to the memory of this man.

We learn from the Boſton papers, that the appellation of *citizen* is univerſally adopting in that capital, in lieu of "your excellency," "your honor," or, "your reverence," by every independent freeman. However pleaſing it may be to the friends of republican ſimplicity in the middle and ſouthern ſtates, to ſee ſuch notifications in their papers, it muſt be nevertheleſs confeſſed that *the propoſition* comes with rather an ill grace from *one* or *two*, the tenor of whoſe *publications* has hitherto uniformly tended to eſtabliſh ariſtocratical diſtinctions in the United States. In every queſtion of politics, an honeſt man will take a decided part, and ſtick by it. Whifflers will always ſwim with *the current of ſucceſs*.

Nat. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from the Eaſtward, Jan. 25.

"There are ſome things which ſtrike us very oddly in this part of the Union, in relation to the proceedings of the National Legiſlature. Among others, it appears ſingular that almoſt all the motions for ſcrutinizing and inveſtigating the public conduct of the executive officers of government, ſhould originate with our brethren from the Southward. What! are all the eaſtern and northern members aſleep—or are they incompetent to the buſineſs of pioneering into the arcana of financial arrangements—or are they too ſupine or too credulous; or are they *intereſted* in the ſyſtems of the Secretary of the Treaſury to ſuch a degree, as that their underſtandings are beclouded, their judgments perverted, and the great intereſts of their conſtituents loſt in the ſuperior influence of their own *private* intereſts?

"We have always conſidered that the gentlemen from the eaſtern ſtates were at leaſt, as much men of induſtry as thoſe from the ſouthward; that their habits of life were as favorable to attention and application to buſineſs; that they underſtood figures, accounts, and calculations, as well; and that their honor, honeſty and independence, are as real, and as conſpicuous as thoſe of gentlemen from any other quarter—even from the democratical regions beyond the Suſquehannah. Why then is the immenſe burthen of critical examination and public crimination, thrown almoſt excluſively on ſouthern ſhoulders? Our ſurprize is further increaſed, when we reflect that as it is ſo very *eaſy* to find faults, if the ſmalleſt degree of induſtry is exerted in ſearching for them, and only the *ſmalleſt* abilities employed in expoſing them to the public eye; that this meritorious employment ſhould be made a monopoly. We have but one way of ſolving theſe difficulties; and that is to ſuppoſe, that there is no real foundation for all the clamor that has been raiſed; that *ſome men* muſt do the buſineſs---while the only buſineſs of others is to find fault. That in ſome parts of the Union, *oppoſition* to every meaſure is patriotiſm---while in others, it is expected that evidence ſhould be given that ſix dollars a day are not paid by the people for nothing; which it ſeems would be the caſe, in a great degree, were the politics of theſe to prevail who have oppoſed every important meaſure which has been brought forward from the commencement of the government to the preſent ſeſſion---and now purſue the ſame ſyſtem."

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		19/6
3 per Cents,		11/3
Deferred,		11/10
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	16	per cent. prem

☞ *An annual meeting of the French Society eſtabliſhed in this city for benevolent purpoſes, is to be held this evening at Epples' Tavern, in Saſſafras-ſtreet—All French gentlemen, and others who are inclined to promote ſuch an inſtitution, are deſired to attend.*

Several favors omitted, ſhall appear in our next.

Advertiſement.

Mr. *JOSHUA HARBIN*,

SIR,

YOU will pleaſe to take notice, that I intend to file a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, in the State of Maryland, to compel you to convey the following Tracts of LAND, to wit—

Harbin's Lot, containing one hundred acres of land; *Evans's Chance*, containing fifty acres of land; *Piney Grove*, containing ſeventy-two and one half acres of land; and part of *James's Tract*, containing twenty-five acres; in the whole, two hundred and forty-ſeven and one half acres of land; ſituate, lying and being, in Montgomery County, in the State of Maryland; agreeable to your Bond of Conveyance, entered into by you to me the twenty-ſixth day of November, 1781.

I am, with due reſpect, thy friend,
JOSEPH EVANS.

Ann Arundel County, State of Maryland, February 1ſt, 1792. (ep 10w)

JUST PUBLISHED,

By William Young,

BOOKSELLER,

No. 52, in Second, the corner of Chesnut Street,

In two large octavo volumes, neatly bound,

(Price FOUR DOLLARS)

ESSAYS

ON THE

INTELLECTUAL and ACTIVE POWERS of

MAN.

By THOMAS REID, D.D. F.R.S. *Edinburgh.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

IT would be improper for the publisher to mention any thing respecting the literary talents of an author, so generally known and esteemed. Nor does it appear necessary to request attention to perusal a work, whose importance is universally acknowledged. Those who have read the ancient systems and these volumes, will readily perceive, that the knowledge of philosophy, advances from a state of infancy, towards maturity; nor will it appear too much, when it is said, that Dr. Reid has divested moral science from that veil under which for so many ages, it has been concealed, by ambiguous words and the jargon of the schools. Thus he has acted that friendly part to moral science, which the ingenious Newton and Ferguson did to natural philosophy; their united and skilful efforts, render philosophy not only an useful, but a pleasant exercise, and a more safe introduction to the most important studies.—It is impracticable to insert the lengthy reviews of this work, and to give a part, would be unfriendly to the author and reviewers.

ALSO,

Neatly bound, in two volumes octavo,

Price one and a half Dollar,

A COMMENTARY

ON THE

BOOK OF PSALMS.

IN which their literal or historical sense, as they relate to King David, and the People of Israel, is illustrated, and their application to Messiah, to the Church, and to individuals, as members thereof, is pointed out; with a view to render the use of the Psalter pleasing and profitable to all orders and degrees of Christians.

The first American Edition from the 4th British.

By GEORGE, Lord Bishop of Norwich, and President of Magdalen College, Oxford.

ALSO,

ZIMMERMANN on SOLITUDE,

Price 7-8 Dollar.

ALSO,

SCOTT's FORCE OF TRUTH,

Price, bound and lettered, 44-100 Dollar.

Just come to hand,

DAVIES' SERMONS,

Complete in 3 volumes octavo,

Price, bound, 5 25-100 Dollar.

Jan. 26. 2w

BY the Commissioners appointed to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c.&c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		

50,000

The sole design of this Lottery being to facilitate other improvements together with the Public Buildings—it is the particular desire of the Commissioners that these may be effected with as few deductions from the Prizes as possible—how far their endeavors may be answered, the Scheme of the Lottery will demonstrate. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.

All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; of Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; of Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

January 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS

are digested into the Form of Distinct,

TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life: together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Farriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

A New Post-Road.

HAVING been desired to establish a post-road from Reading, in the state of Pennsylvania, to Williamsburg, at the Great Forks of the Genesee river, Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the General Post-Office, for carrying a weekly mail between Reading and Williamsburg aforesaid, by the following route, to wit: the Great Road now improving between Reading and the town of Northumberland; from the latter place to Loyal Sock creek; thence to Lycoming creek; thence in the new road to the Painted Post, on Tioga river; and thence to Williamsburg.

The proposals will be received until the 15th of March next, inclusively; the carriage of the mail to commence within one month afterwards.

Necessary Post-Offices are to be established on the route, and such persons appointed Postmasters as the Contractor shall name, and the Postmaster-General approve.

Within three months after the carriage of this mail is commenced, the Contractor is to state to the Postmaster-General the days and hours of its arrival and departure at and from the principal Post-offices, which experience shall prove to be most convenient; and thereafter the mail is to be delivered at the respective Post-offices at the hours so fixed, unavoidable accidents excepted, on penalty of one dollar for each hour's delay; and for the non-performance of a trip, the Contractor to forfeit twenty dollars.

The term of the contract cannot exceed eight years. During its continuance the Contractor is to receive the rates of postage by law established, and to have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, such excepted, as shall be sent by a special messenger, or which are or shall be by law declared free.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, P. M. G.

General Post-Office, Jan. 22, 1793.

THE Officers of the late New-Jersey line are requested to meet at the house of JAMES DRAKE, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the seventh day of February next, at the hour of Ten in the morning, to take into consideration the application of different lines of the late army, now before the Congress of the United States.

JOHN CUMMING,
JONATHAN RHEA.

January 16th, 1793.

A large Cellar to Let,

Sufficiently capacious to store several hundred barrels.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Insurance Company.

AT a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,

THAT the Instalments which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying such instalment, or instalments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively. Extract from the Minutes,

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Cashier be authorised to receive from the proprietor of any number of compleat shares, such Certificates, not in his own name, as he may be the proprietor of; and after cancelling the same, to issue a new Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, in the name of such proprietor.

RESOLVED, That in all future transfers of compleat shares in the capital stock of the Bank, the Certificates of the shares transferred be cancelled, and a new Certificate or Certificates be issued in the name of the transferee or purchaser.

RESOLVED, That the Certificates in future issued, be for one or more shares, as the proprietor may request; and the new Certificate or Certificates shall be of correspondent numbers with those in lieu of which they are issued.

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 7, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the 17th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the Dividend declared for the last six months, viz.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of July, Sixteen Dollars.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of August, Fifteen Dollars, 33 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of September, Fourteen Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of October, Fourteen Dollars.

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of November, Thirteen Dollars, 33 Cents

For each share bearing dividend from the 1st of December, Twelve Dollars, 67 Cents.

For each three-quarter share, Twelve Dollars.

By order of the President and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR Sale, a beautiful situation on the Potowmack, adjoining the town of Alexandria and in a line of direction towards the Federal City and George Town, in full view of each place, commanding a prospect of the river and adjacent country of Maryland and Virginia, for many miles; about 45 or 50 acres of Land, lying directly on the river, will be sold, with the improvements, which are, a two-story framed dwelling-house, neatly finished, a kitchen, office, brick smoke-house and dairy, two-story framed barn, a well of excellent water, and an ice-house, a yard and garden, neatly railed and highly improved, with a number of other necessary improvements; the whole of the land enclosed with posts and rails, ten or fifteen acres laid down, with different kinds of grass. Its contiguity to those three towns must render it an object worthy the attention of any person who wishes to invest money in a property that must enhance in value, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Federal City, Alexandria and George-Town. This property lies nearly in a central situation to each place. The Potowmack at this spot has a fine deep shore and harbour, capable of receiving vessels of any burden. It may not be improper to observe, that men of judgment think a profitable and convenient Ferry might be erected here to the City of Washington and the Maryland shores leading to Baltimore and Philadelphia.—Also to sell, 215 acres of Wood-Land, about three miles distant, which will suit well to supply the above in wood and timber. The title may be seen to the above property, which is indisputable, and terms known by application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BALDWIN DADE.

December 12th, 1792. *ep2m*

---

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 25th instant, a likely Negro Man called ISAAC, about twenty-three years old, five feet six or eight inches high, a well made fellow, fond of talking, has a large mouth, and shows his teeth very much when talking; had on when he went away, a brown linen shirt, a short white kersey over jacket with a very high collar and plain breast, with buttons which appear to have been very gay; a pair of white kersey breeches, a pair of white knit yarn stockings, a pair of shoes with strings in them, and a coarse hat; all the above clothes are almost new. Said Negro was formerly the property of Mr. William Thomas, late of Kent County, near George-Town Cross Roads, deceased, and has for several years been employed in that neighbourhood, and principally by a Mr. Maxwell, and lately by Messrs. John and James Carmack, as a waggoner, which business he is well acquainted with, and is what he prefers; and has been engaged in driving a waggon from said Cross-Roads to Duck-Creek, &c. until August last. I expect he will make his way for the neighbourhoods of George-Town, Duck-Creek, Dover or Wilmington. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me in this place, or Thirty Dollars if secured in any goal, so that I get him again. He is an artful fellow, and when taken, will make his escape, unless particularly secured.

EASTON, OWEN KENNARD.

Talbot County, Maryland, Dec. 28, 1792. 2m

Federal City.

THE Subscriber will convey forever, by good and sufficient deed, Thirty Lots in the City of Washington, situated on South Capitol Street, to any man or company of men—provided they will agree to erect thereon good and sufficient brick houses, within three years from the date hereof.

DANIEL CARROLL, of Duddington.

City of Washington, Dec. 31, 1792. 6t

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the institution of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,
A. MOORE,
JOHN HAYE,
DAVID STONE,
SAM. M'CORKLES.

*Dec*5 ep2m

---

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs. PATERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. eptf.

BOWEN's EXHIBITIONS OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

ARE open every day and evening (Sundays excepted) at the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, No. 9, North Eighth-street

FIRST ROOM—Contains upwards of 100 elegant Paintings, and about 30 Wax Figures, in full stature—among which are Likenesses of a number of the principal characters in America; Baron Trenck in chains, an Indian Chief, and several beautiful young Ladies of different States, &c. &c.

SECOND ROOM—Contains eighteen large Wax Figures, which form a SOCIABLE CLUB, or the OYSTER SUPPER; and the SCHOOL for SCANDAL, consisting of twelve female Figures, making their observations on a young Lady, who had eloped with a Footman.

Admittance *One Quarter of a Dollar* each Room.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as soon as a sufficient number of them are finished, to secure a regular supply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to press.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very respectable number of Subscribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He assures them and the public in general, that no pains or expense shall be spared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

☞ *Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

V. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publisher; in New-York, by all the booksellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boston, by Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. West; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleston, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by sundry other persons throughout the United States. (1awtf)

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*